# Major Terror Attacks Since September 11th, 2001

**Bombings outside Bali nightclub, October 2002**
On October 12, 2002 a series of car bombs exploded outside nightclubs popular with foreign tourists in Bali, Indionisa.  202 people were killed. An Indonesian Islamist group with al-Qaeda links was blamed.

**Bombing at United Nations Headquarters in Baghdad, August 2003**
A truck loaded with surplus Iraqi ordnance exploded outside the United Nations Headquarters in Baghdad's Canal Hotel on August 19, 2003. A hospital across the street was also heavily damaged. The 23 dead included UN Special Representative Sergio Viera de Mello. More than 100 persons were wounded. An al-Qaeda branch called the Brigades of the Martyr Abu Hafz al-Masri later claimed responsibility.

**Second bombing at UN Headquarters in Baghdad, September 2003**
On September 22, 2003 a suicide car bomb attack on the UN Headquarters in Baghdad killed a security guard and wounded 19 other persons.

**Truck bombing in Turkey, November 2003**
Truck bomb attacks on the British Consulate and the HSBC bank on November 20, 2003 killed over 60 people, including the British consul general in the city.

**Daniel Pearl assassinated, January 2004**
On January 23, 2002 on his way to an interview with a supposed terrorist leader, Daniel Pearl was kidnapped by a militant group called the National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistani Sovereignty.  The group claimed Pearl was a spy and sent the US a number of demands, including the freeing of all Pakistani terror detainees and the release of a halted US shipment of F-16 fighter jets to the Pakistani government.  Photos of Pearl handcuffed with a gun to his heas were attached.  Six days later, Pearl's captors slit his throat and later severed his head.  Pearl's body was found in a shallow grave in the outskirts of Karachi on May 16.

**Series of attacks in Saudi Arabia, 2003 and 2004**
May 12, 2003 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: suicide bombers killed 34, including 8 Americans, at housing compounds for Westerners. Al-Qaeda suspected.

May 29–31, 2004 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: terrorists attacked the offices of a Saudi oil company in Khobar, Saudi Arabia, taking foreign oil workers hostage in a nearby residential compound, leaving 22 people dead including one American.

June 11–19, 2004 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: terrorists kidnaped and executed Paul Johnson Jr., an American, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. 2 other Americans and BBC cameraman killed by gun attacks.

Dec. 6, 2004 Jeddah, Saudi Arabia: terrorists stormed the U.S. consulate killing 5 consulate employees. 4 terrorists were killed by Saudi security.

**Madrid train bombings, March 2004**
On March 11, 2004 in Madrid, Spain ten explosions, packed into 13 rucksacks and detonated by cell phones, occured on four commuter trains at the height of rush hour killing 191 civilians and injuring over 1,800. Police also carried out a controlled demolition of 3 other explosive devices. The first group suspected of involvement was the Basque ETA, however investigations later focused on the Islamic extremist Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM). It was the deadliest attack on European civilians since the Lockerbie bombing of 1988. To date more than 70 men have been arrested in the bombing. A connection exists between al-Qaeda and the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group.

**Terror attacks in Russia, September 2004**
On September 1, 2004 Islamist gunmen took over 1,000 hostages, mostly children, at a school in North Ossetia (Beslan, Russia). After a three-day siege many of the hostages were killed in an explosion in the school gym, after which Russian troops stormed the building. The final death toll was over 330, many of them children. 800 more were injured.

**London train bombings, July 2005**
The July 7 2005 London bombings were a series of coordinated suicide bombings that struck London's public transport system during the morning rush hour.

At 8:50 a.m., three bombs exploded within 50 seconds of each other on three London Underground trains. A fourth bomb exploded on a bus at 9:47 a.m. in Tavistock Square. The bombings led to a severe, day-long disruption of the city's transport and mobile telecommunications infrastructure.

Fifty-six people were killed in the attacks and approximately 700 were injured. The incident was the deadliest single act of terrorism in the United Kingdom since Lockerbie (the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 which killed 270), and the deadliest bombing in London since the Second World War.

Police investigators identified four men whom they believed to be suicide bombers. These are the first suicide bombings in Western Europe, and are thought to have been planned by Islamist paramilitary organizations based in the United Kingdom; al-Qaeda claimed responsibility.

**Hotel bombings, Amman, Jordan, November 2005**
The 2005 Amman bombings were a series of coordinated suicide bomb attacks on three hotels in Amman, Jordan on November 9, 2005. Al-Qaeda in Iraq claimed responsibility for the attacks which killed 57 people and injured 115 others. The explosions, at the Grand Hyatt Hotel, the Radisson SAS Hotel, and the Days Inn, started at around 20:50 local time. A fourth bomber failed to detonate her explosive belt and was arrested.

The three hotels are often frequented by Western military contractors and diplomats. The bomb at the Radisson SAS exploded in the Philadelphia Ballroom, where a wedding hosting almost 300 guests was taking place. 38 people were killed.